BUTLER SEES MERIT IN DRAFT OF LEAGUE

Columbia's President Says, However, It Is Clumsy Bit of Workmanship.

Difficulties for U. S. and

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, sees in the draft clan for a League of Nations which President Wilson submitted to the Peace Conference a real beginning in bringing about a better organization of the world In a discussion of the plan last night te put particular and approving emphasis on six points which he considers the most important, but added that the plan as so far presented "bristles with diffi-Great Britain, which must be taken out of the draft before it is presented for final action." He also said the draft tiself "is as clumsy a bit of workmanship as the history of international constructive critic of the draft

plan for a League of Nations will first seek out its strong points and law em-phasis on them," said Dr. Butler.

Most Important Fact,

The most important fact is that the draft plan proposes a real league and a league of those nations which have been in alliance to win the war and that other nations will only be admitted to it if the assent be had of not less than join in the proposed covenant. This in effect established the league upon the foundation of the principles for which the war has been fought and makes it ertain that no other nation will be ad ritted to the league unless it is able to give effective guarantees of its intention to observe its international engagements end unless it is ready to conform to

This has seemed to me the only possible way in which a beginning could be made in bringing about a better organof the world. It expressly conadjets the unwise view that the nations arms against us should be admitted to be league at its organization and on he same terms with the allied Powers.

is an agreement to postpone war with a view to avoiding it through the use of methods and instrumentalities therein named. It is interesting to compare this paragraph line by line with some comparison will make it plain that no very distinct advance has been made over the ground gained at the second fague conference, unless it be true, as probably is, that the experiences of is war have immensely increased the cellhood of nations faithfully keeping their international engagements here after. The curious minded will read again the provisions of the twenty-first article of the treaty of Guadeloupe-Hidalgo, made between the United State and Mexico in 1848, and perhaps will raise their eyebrows at some subsequent

Force of Public Opinion.

"The third point that is implicit throughout the whole draft is recognition of the fact that the real sanction behind any such plan as is proposed for the postponement or prevention of war is the public opinion of the world. The vise of economic compulsion upon an instending helligerent can be made very tourible, but even as to this more than one nation will find serious difficulties not always wholly constitutional in contracter. As to the armed force in the sackground it can only be said that that its always in the background, always has been and always will be until shevism.

It a hearing and usually they never returned. He said that of the number o The third point that is implicit roughout the whole draft is recogni-n of the fact that the real sanction character. As to the armed force in the hackground it can only be said that that is always in the background, alto ways has been and always will be until scolely is ready to disselve in smoke.

Murd

society is ready to dissolve in smoke.

"A fourth and most important point is contained in Article 22, but it is so clumsily and awkwardly phrased as to require complete rewriting in order to be either practical or consonant with the Constitution of the United States. The principle contained in this article was explicitly stated and affirmed by the Republican State Convention of New York at Saratoga in July last. The proper statement of this principle is not that no treaty or international engagement which is not so registered will not be recognized by the league as one which these covenants require it to take cognizance of and to enforce. This is the principle of so-called open dislomacy, and puts secret international law. As now written Article 12 is plainly incompatible with the Conviction of the United States. It can readily be rewritten in the manner sugastered by the New York State Republication of the united States. The principle of so-called open dislomation of the United States. It can readily be rewritten in the manner sugastered by the New York State Republication of the United States. It can readily be rewritten in the manner sugastered by the New York State Republication of a restrict of a nation was allogather out of the independence, asfety, honor or even readily be rewritten in the manner sugastered by the New York State Republication of the United States. It can readily be rewritten in the manner sugasted by the New York State Republication of the United States. It can readily be rewritten in the manner sugasted by the New York State Republication of the United States. It can readily be rewritten in the manner sugasted by the New York State Republication of the United States. It can readily be rewritten in the manner sugasted by the New York State Republication of the United States. It can readily be rewritten in the manner sugasted by the New York State Republication of the United States. It can readily be rewritten in the manner sugasted by the New York State Republication of the United State

readily be rewritten in the manner sug-scated by the New York State Republi-cans so as to remove this difficulty.

Backward Peoples.

"A fifth point, and one which is of e en greater moral than practical sigduty of the more advanced peoples to-ward those more backward in civilizaon. The public opinion of the world has for some time past demanded that the political and economic exploitation of backward peoples be brought to an end. The allied Powers which have won the war now unanimously assent to this riew and thereby establish it as a part of the code of civilization. Five hun-dred years from now the historian of the black men and the brown men who dwell in the remoter part of the earth will point to the establishment of this policy as we point to Magna Charta and to the discovery of America.

"A sixth point is the recognition in Article 20 of other international interests than law, trade and commerce. It is a fine thing to have the free nations combine in a declaration that it is part of their duty to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions for the hand workers of the world. Whether or not this is merely a pious declaration will be proved by the way in which this arficie is interpreted and administered.

"After so much has been said it must
be added that the draft plan bristles

th difficulties and perhaps with impos sibilities, particularly for nations such as fireat firitain and the United States. These must be closely examined in minutest detail and such of them as are impractible taken out of the draft before it is presented for final action.

The draft itself is as clumsy a bit of workmanship as the history of inter-

stional agreements affords. It lacks to extraordinary degree orderly ar rangement, precision of language and concluences. Prolixity and diffuseness as well as bad arrangement make it hard to read and difficult to understand. An reperienced House of Commons drafts

SPECIAL NOTICE.

man should be put to work to aimplify it.

"It is much to be regretted that in reporting this draft plan to the conference the President should have taken occasion to emphasize again the mischievious notion that the free peoples of the world are inadequately represented by their Governments, but must in some way be represented by volunteer

Continued from First Page.

in some way be represented by volunteer groups of spokesmen. This is as un-democratic and unrepublican a notion as democratic and unrepublican a notion as can well be imagined, for it sets up class consciousness and class differences in the place of a common and equal demo-cratic citizenship.

PROPER BASIS IS LAID

"Free peoples mould their Governments to their liking and if when a Government is so moulded it is immediately told by a fraction of the community that it is unrepresentative the basis for orderly conduct of the people's business disappears. There are some business disappears. There are some theorists and doctrinaires who would welcome such a condition, deeming it what they are pleased to call plural sovereignty, but at bottom it is nonsense and at top middle and at the succession. and at top, middle and bottom it is un-

"Finally it is to be regretted that the d French phrase Society of s' was not used instead of the League of Nations.' What we wish to bring into existence is properly escribed by the term Society of

"Meanwhile the world is kept walting for the one treaty of peace which mos directly and most immediately interest

cuities and perhaps impossibilities for rations such as the United States and FACED DEATH DAILY IN BOLSHEVIK CELL

Senators Aghast at Experiences of R. E. Simmons, Prisoner of Reds.

Special Despatch to THE BUN. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 .- The Senators investigating the Bolsheviki propaganda in America were aghast to-day at the recital of the prison experiences of Roser E. Simmons, an American forestry expert, who spent eleven days in the hands of the Red terrorists, not knowing from one minute to the next when he was to be led out to the execution place and have builets fired through his heart, as he had seen scores of his prison acquaintances suffer.

Mr. Simmons related that he was pur under arrest at Vologda last summer as he was recovering from pneumonia, which had prevented him from leaving Russia when warning was given all foreigners of ally nativity to get away. He said that he was kept for three days in a prison car attached to shevik Kommissar for the Vologda commune. His passport, signed by Ambassador Francis, was disregard the terrorist in command, and after three days of not knowing whether he was to be allowed to live or not, he was put aboard a train and sent to the main

Prison Cells Overcrowded.

The witness said that in his first place incarceration he was cellmate of eighty-five men in a room meant to accommodate about thirty. He was later moved to more comfortable quarters in a cell with twenty-five men, which had been meant to accommodate twentythree. But it was not of the suffering that Simmons had so much to tell the committee as of the character of the

men with whom he was confined.

He said that contrary to his expectation searly all of the men with whom
he found himself jailed were of the midthe or working classes, some of them for the consideration and action of being peasants. Every few hours one several Governments what military equipment and armament is fair and reas or another of them would be summoned ment and armament is fair and reasonto a healing and usually they never re-

Murdered on Tresson Charge.

Bolshevists as a responsible Government of a nation was altogether out of the question. As has every other expert with any Russian knowledge who has appeared efore the committee he asserted that the Bolsheviki really constituted themselves out of the idealists in combination with the criminals.

MANY DYING AT BREST.

Medical Officer Tells Senate Committee of Bad Conditions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 .- Major Samuel W. Ellsworth of the Medical Corps, recently returned from France, told the which might affect our independence. Senate Military Committee to-day that safety, honor or existence.

Continued from First Page.

document at all without comprehensive further study, were Senators Reed, Democrat (Mo.), and Knox, Republican (Pa.). Benator Borah (Idaho) discussed the

abrogation of the Monroe Doctrine to the exclusion of the other features, saying:
"The instrument as a whole requires much study in order to know what in detail shall be its obligations in case it the Monroe Doctrine. It distinctly wipes out all distinction between European and American affairs. Whatever doubt there may be as to details there can be no doubt as to this fundamental propo-

"We obligate ourselves to go to Europe fairs within the jurisdiction of the league | the very last thing which the American tinent and deal with western affairs or the territorial jurisdiction is the same in one continent as in the other.

"In the preamble it provides for 'in ternational cooperation' in all matters within the jurisdiction of the league, whether in one part of the world or the other. The league would sit in judgment upon matters between Japan and Mexico just the same as it would between Great Britain and the Bulkans. "The Monroe Dictrine is a personal doctrine as it were to the United States. We have never permitted any one else to have anything to say about it or to be in any respect responsible for its en-forcement or non-enforcement. That is the distinguishing and indespensable es-sential of the document.

"President Wilson once said most corectly: 'The Monroe Doctrine was pro-nulgated by the United States upon our own authority. It always has been and fairs, etoutly maintaining the Monroe always will be maintained upon our own Doctrine and the balance of power." always will be maintained upon our own

racting parties undertake to preserve as against external aggression the ter-ritorial integrity and existing inde-pendence of all States, members of the league. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the executive council shall advise upon the means by which the obligation shall be suffilled.

the obligation shall be fulfilled.
"If the South American co join the league and Germany, if she is a member, or some other European country, threatens the territorial integrity any South American country the league not the United States, takes charge of the matter. The matter will be settled not by the Congress of the United States but by the league at the capital of the

"If Japan threatens to take South matter, but would refer it to the tribunal and disposing agencies of the . In other words, in all prob-the entire matter would be deleague. cided, if we are to assume that a majority vote is to prevail, by the Euro

the league constitution which might be cited as bearing directly upon the mat-ter, but I apprehend that no one will contend that under the aweeping territorial jurisdiction given to the league that the Monroe Doctrine would

Republican, analyzed the constitution exhaustively. He said: executive council shall also determine for the consideration and action of the

association of foreign nations such as the proposed league would take out of

xistence of the nation and no hat the United States should bind itself after such submission not to resort to war even though it might be vitally necmonths after the award,' &c., however long a time might clapse until the award was made, 'and that they will not even then resort to war as against a member of the league which complies with the award of the arbitrators or the recommendation of the executive council provision if agreed to by the United States and so long as our agreement should be observed would put under the control of foreign Powers every question

Benate Military Committee to-day that many returning American soldiers were dying of disease at the embarkation camp at Brest, France, after coming from the front line in good physical condition.

"I could forgive a heavy death rate and unsanitary conditions when we were sending troops to France and when the Germans were breaking through the allied lines," he said, "but when the war is over these conditions should be remedied."

Safety, honor or existence.

"It is unconscionable, and the American people will never understandingly ratify it, and if ratified it would never be kept in the face of an attack upon our vital interests such as often occurred in the past.

"Section XVIII. provides. The high contracting parties agree that the league shall be intrusted with general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunnition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary in the

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room-parallels the handrubbed ivory head-panel. YOU choose the shade. These exceptionally individual beds are offered during the remainder of FEBRUARY ONLY at the bargain \$25.00 bed at double the figure combines such qualities of artistry, workmanship and comfort.

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alone the power 'to regulate commerce with foreign nations.' The proposal by this Article XVIII. to vest this power in a foreign league is unconstitutional. Fur-thermore, it is abhorrent to the self-respect of the United States and a sur-

Would Involve Enormous Cost.

"Article XIX, pledges the United States to participate in the guardianship of Syria, Armenia and various 'people of Central Africa. In the fulfilment of our obligations under such a trust we would be called upon inevitably to send armed versols and forces into various parts of

render of our sovereignty.

the world at enormous expense and pos-sible loss of life." Other Senators endeavored to sum up is finally adopted, but one thing is clear, that as it stands it is a renunciation of ment in a few words. The following the Monroe Dectrine. It distinctly wipes may be accepted as giving a fair surout all distinction between European vey of the attitude of the Senate on the

> the greatest objection of the proposed constitution of the League of Nations to mind is that it affects most adversel Monroe Doctrine, which I think is people will want to surrender. I realize that to gain something in having a League of Nations we must surrender something, but it seems to me that the Monroe Doctrine is the last thing we ought to sacrifice. The positive benefits of the proposal I have not discovered

Senator Hoke Smith (Ga., Dem.): "I want more time to study the proposed constitution. I want to hear what the President has to say. In a general way I favor cooperation of the nations to maintain peace."

Senator Smith (Mich., Rep.): "The responsibility of the American Govern-ment is out of all proportion to the ben-efits our country can derive from such an arrangement. The American Government is absolutely vital to the sucmust yield some of our sovereign rights if we enter this arrangement in absolute good faith. Personally I would feel much less concerned about the future if our country was attending to its own af-

Senator Sherman (Ill., Rep.) : "It is pressure added. There is no provision for international police. There is no means of enforcing it. It is a complete abandonment of the President's peace parture for France. makes war on a league member the league will address a homily on its unladylike behavior in attacking one of the league members. I would oppose the League of Nations which removed any behavior of America to a League of Nations which removed any pendence of America to a League of Nations which removed any pendence of America to a League of Nations which removed any pendence of America to a League of Nations which removed any pendence of America to a League of Nations and the league makes war on a league member the

Grave Danger in Proposal.

Senator King (Utah, Dem.); "The

Senator Robinson (Ark., Dem.): "The substance to it. I favor a league of naproposed league is in the nature of an itons, but I do not want one that means darine stock, while the Government was experiment. It is natural that existing for us the abandonment of our national approach the subject with ism. Under this we would be submerged aution. Nevertheless its purposes are in an internationalism in which we would so far reaching in importance that surely have to cooperate with small nations no one in sympathy with them will rehaving petty disputes, and they would sist the momentum of the influenced have a voice in our affairs."

for world peace ever devised by man. To President Wilson is due the appre ciation of the allied nations and of all civilized peoples in the world for the consummation of the League of Nations will be under a great advantage in this League of Nations. I do not share opinion held by some critics of

league that as created it will mean the overthrow of the Monroe Doctrine. I slightest sacrifice of American sovereignty."
Senator Shafroth (Col., Dem.): "1

favor the League of Nations as devel-oped by the Paris conference, although

Senator Thompson (Kan., Dem.): "1 am heartily in favor of it. The Presi-dent got what he went after. He has written many great documents, but this is the greatest of them all." Senator Pomerene (Ohlo, Dem.): "This is a great step in the advancement of civilization. It will appeal to every rivilized nation and every nation will

heaftate to go counter to the wishes of such a league after a full and impartial investigation of any international dis-pute. It may mean the loss of certain elements of sovereignty with individual nations, but the great purpose of the league to avert another world cataclysm of war I believe will be accomplished." Senator Pittman (Nev. Dem.) : President has wen the greatest diplo-matic victory recorded in history. He has overcome the cynical diplomat, the

Calder Withholds Judgment.

Senator Calder, (N. Y., Rep.): "I have may be made the basis for impeachment read the draft of the constitution for the proceedings. careful study of its provisions. Its pur-

"The President is coming home well pleased with his little gold rattle." here to the old traditions of Americanism. I still stand for the independence and I still stand for the Monroe Doc-trine. This League of Nations as

AIMS TO IMPEACH U. S. COMPTROLLER

House Resolution Calls for Inquiry Into Williams's Official Conduct.

PERSONAL GAINS HINTED

Coercion of Banks and Use of Examiners as Spies Are Charged.

Special Despatch to THE SUR. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 .- Accompanying a bill to abolish the office of the Comptroller of the Currency Representative McFadden (Pa.), Republican, former president of the Pennsylvania Association of Bankers, introduced a res olution to-day calling for an investigation by a select committee of the House "The to "inquire into the official conduct of

> The resolution is so framed that with a few changes to refer it to the Judiciary Committee, and if accompanied by a verbal demand for impeachment, it

In announcing the introduction of these measures Mr. McFadden spoke pose is ideal. Whether it can prevent first on the alleged autocratic misuse all war in the future without in doing so of his powers by Mr. Williams in transferring the principles of government for which the United States and the state of the powers by Mr. Williams in transferring Government funds from State destroying the principles of government for which the United States stands is the question we must decide. Until further to coercing the latter to enter the Pedquestion we must decide. Until further complete opportunity is given for its careful analysis I shall withhold my judgment."

Senator Vardaman (Miss., Dem.):

"The President is complete beauty of the use of th

> Examiners as Spice After charging that Federal bank ex miners, largely from the South, were

rumors are floating around that the Comptroller of the Currency has used information obtained in his official capendence of America to a League of Martine that is going to decide things as to what our armament is to be. It would raithful. I call attention to the rumor be a very different thing if the league proposed universal disarmament, but to speculators among the people connected sonal profits and that he has not hest-Senator King (Utah, Dem.): "The make the degree of America's preparations among the people connected with private banks and bankers who defines for self-defence dependent upon the Monroe Doctrine. They never are going to abdicate any of their sovereign rights. Even a cursory reading of the document reveals many grave dangers."

League of Nations idea is brimful of glittering generalities. There is little is would also point to the recent wild substance to it. I favor a leaves of the substance to it. I favor a leaves of the substance to it. I favor a leaves of the substance to it. I favor a leaves of the substance to it. I favor a leaves of the substance to it. I favor a leaves of the substance to it. I favor a leaves of the substance to it. I favor a leaves of the substance to it. I favor a leaves of the substance to it. I favor a leaves of the substance to it. I favor a leaves of the substance to it. I favor a leaves of the substance to it. I favor a leaves of the substance to it. I favor a leaves of the substance to it. The investigating resolution was re-

so far reaching in importance that surely no one in sympathy with them will resist the momentum of the influenced now seeking to establish a League of Nations. The avoidance in the future of wars like that from which humarity has just emerged is an end to be desired by all. It is hardly to be hoped that a completely successful plan will be evolved with the first effort. No doubt the league before it can accomplish all the purposes desired must undergo some thing in the nature of an evolution."

Senator Ransdell (I.a., Dem.): "The went to war. He succeeded Brig.-Gen. Lague of Nations provided in the charter will prove the greatest agency of the expeditionary force."

In the succeeding in importance that surely no one in sympathy with them will result and the mail nations having petty disputes, and they would have a voice in our affairs."

In the nations have to cooperate with email nations having petty disputes, and they would have a voice in our affairs.

Sensitor Ransdell (I.a., Dem.): "The went to war. He succeeded Brig.-Gen. He Rules Committee, where a hearing will be sought in the near future. It directs the investigation of my official conduct.

"I will welcome such an investigation of my official conduct.

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mond, Va., or Baltimore. Md., or both, and what connection any or all of these have had in the past year with purchases or sales of stocks in International Merchant Marine and Russian bonds or other securities, if any fiduciary or other re-intionship exists, or has existed, between such banks and the Richmond Federal Reserve Bank or its branch at Balti-

"Said committee shall also inquire into the official conduct of said John Skelten Williams in his official capacity as Director of Finances and Purchases of the United States Railroad Adminis-"Sald committee shall inquire into the

acquisition of sites for naval operations of any kind and report to the House whether in their opinion the sold John Skelton Williams while in said office of ex-officio in connection with any other governmental office, commission. or agency has been guilty of acts which were designed or calculated to overthrow. "Filipings thems." mbvert or corrupt the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof; and whether the said John Skelton Williams has been guilty largely increasing their holdings in Philthe constitutional powers of this House; and for such purposes said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers and administer oaths, and chall have the right to report at any time." Discussing his resolution and bill in the House, Mr. McFadden quoted a let-

ter to Richard L. Austin, agent of the Federal Reserve Bank at Philadelphia, from John S. Fisher, Pennsylvania Com missioner of Banking. This letter said that one of the trust companies of the State, for years the depository for one of the big railroad systems, was notified by Mr. Williams that unless the company was converted into a national bank the railroad deposits would be withdrawn

and given to some national bank.
Representative Garner (Tex.) asked Representative Garner (Tex.) asked ence was being brought to bear on Mr. Williams by the Federal reserve banks

Mr. McFadden said he did not know. but that tens of millions of dollars had withdrawn from one trust company transferred to other banks without any advance notice. Mr. McFadden con-

thued:
"There have also been called to my attention cases where railroads have appealed to the finance division of the Railroad Administration for financial aid as provided for by recent legislation enacted by Congress, in which the revolving fund of \$500,000,000 was crevely and the congress of the Station Williams as ated, and that John Skelton Williams, as director of finance, refused to grant advances to railroads unless the trustee ship under the mortgage was changed from the regular trustee of long standing to some other trustee that was ac ceptable to him.

Williams Welcomes Inquiry. At Mr. Williams's office to-night the llowing statement wa given out:
"I am just informed of the sugges

tion, presented in the House to-day by Representative McFadden, for a special investigation of my official conduct.

TELLS OF PROSPERITY III IN THE PHILIPPINES

Governor - General Harrison Says Natives Are Increasing Holdings in Islands.

Describing the great prosperity of the Philippine Islands Gov.-Gen. Francis Burton Harrison told former and present residents of the islands at the banquet in his honor at the Ritz-Carlton Comptroller of the Currency, or in an official capacity directly, indirectly or of the Filipinos was a striking evidence last night that the increased welfare of the improved and completely harmonious relations between their race

now investing in their own country in-

John Skelton Williams has been guilty of any act, or has conspired with others to do acts which in contemplation of the Constitution are high crimes or misdemeanors requiring the interposition of demeanors requiring the interposition of of satisfaction on both sides with the contemplation of satisfaction on satisfaction of satisfaction or satisfaction of satisfaction or satisfaction o existing political conditions. Conservaconvinced that the Filipino people are capable of condicting their affairs under the present form of self-government. ands has more than doubled in the past figures for 1918 are, \$98,500,000, and exports \$135,500,000, a balance in favor of the islands of \$37,-out 000,000, Sixty-three per cent. of this ... trade was with the United States, viz., off-

\$59,000,000 of imports from, and \$89,-The Governor-General added that Philippinization—the adding of natives to ousiness staffs-was enreading among ses American and foreign houses in the isl-ands and was considered a success. Dr. ! H. Parker Willis of the Federal Reserve Board praised Gov.-Gen Harrison's work of the Philippine Senate, who acted as ers were George H. Fairchild and Ca-

SENATOR DENOUNCES EX-SOLDIERS' ARREST Blames Federal Agents in Detroit-Denial Made.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 .- Senator Smith . (Mich.) denounced in the Senate to-day the action of Department of Justice agents in Detroit, who, he said, had arested discharged soldiers a day after met their arrival home for wearing uniforms. He said conflict between the depart-Later Senator King (Utah) announced he had been informed by the Department of Justice that no orders had sued or position taken in regard to the wearing of uniforms, and suggested that "some bumptious official" at Detroit had

DETROIT, Feb. 15 .- The Detroit office of the Department of Justice to-night; of denied that agents of the Department on here have arrested soldiers for wearing been

uniforms. Two men wearing uniforms were arrested by Michigan authorities nearMonroe, Mich., recently, it is said, on
the charge of bringing liquor into prohibition territory and illegally wearing

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Black, white, cordovan, tan or navy.

Reduced from \$1.10 3 pairs for \$2.20

Pure Thread Silk Hose

Black, white, cordovan, bronze or tan.

Reduced from \$1.50 1.25 3 pairs for \$3.65

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Reduced from \$1.95 1.55 3 pairs for \$4.55

Women's Lisle Thread Hose Reduced from .50 Extra quality black or white lisle thread hose. 6 pairs for \$2.45

taupe, gray or navy.

Superior Quality Silk Hose

Black, white, brown, tan, Reduced from \$1.35

Heavy Weight Silk Hose Exceptional quality pure thread silk, black or white,

Reduced to 1.45

3 pairs for \$2.65

3 pairs for \$4.30

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Women's Silk Lisle Hose

Black, white, cordovan, bronze, tan or taupe.

.58 Reduced from \$.65 6 pairs for \$3,35

Men's Silk, Lisle or Cotton Sox

Silk Lisle or Cotton Sox

van, navy, gray or tan.

Black, white, cordo- Reduced from .45 and .35 .28 6 pairs for \$1.60

Pure Thread Silk Sox

Black, white, cordovan, Reduced from \$1.00 navy or gray.

3 pairs for \$1,90